

HONOR HOOVER FOR GREAT WORK IN WORLD WAR

Presented With Civic Forum Medal of Honor at Testimonial Meeting in New York.

New York, Feb. 18.—Herbert Hoover, hailed as a "financier, diplomat and statesman" by Charles E. Hughes at a testimonial meeting given in his honor here tonight by the Civic Forum, declared that "the nation's sense of duty to the great American nation is in danger of being overwhelmed by selfishness and partisanship. In recognition of his distinguished public service" Mr. Hoover was presented with the Civic Forum Medal of Honor, with which only three other American citizens have been honored—Alexander Graham Bell, Thomas Alva Edison and George Washington Goethals.

In accepting the medal, Mr. Hoover said that he only did so on the condition that the recognition include his colleagues and the thousands of men and women of America who have given their support in his undertakings. "It was only the 'common sense' and 'whole-hearted co-operation' of the American people that had made his relief work in Europe a success," Mr. Hoover declared.

"I believe this quality of co-operation will continue," he added, "although we are faced by another complex problem. We are in some danger that selfishness and partisanship will overwhelm our sense of duty to the greatest number."

Notable Gift of Books. In relating Mr. Hoover's achievements abroad, Horace W. Winchell, retiring president of the Institute of American Mining Engineers, revealed that the former food administrator had gathered in Europe 80,000 volumes of literature on the war, brought them to the United States and presented them to Leland Stanford university, his alma mater.

"As a result of this generous benefaction," he added, "the history of the great war will be written in this country and hither for generations will come students of the subject from all parts of the globe." Mr. Hughes, in making the presentation said that "as America has no military or naval honors or governmental recognition to bestow on Mr. Hoover we are seeking to give expression to the thought of the people of America and without preference to class, without regard to party or to politics, we are gathered in the public interest to honor a great civilian hero of the world war."

Fearless and Adequate. "Hoover, as administrator of relief," he continued, "was at once financier, diplomat and statesman. He came into contact with the governments of the allies and with the despots of the central powers. He was ready, equipped, firm, fearless and adequate. The Americanism of Hoover is shown in every deed, in every utterance. His achievements dignified the nation and established prestige for the American name abroad which none of the failures of diplomacy can obscure. He bears a name untarnished, expressive not only of exceptional ability, but of the simple life of a modest citizen."

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The copper mines of South Australia, Queensland and Tasmania are working on full time, while those of New South Wales are out of work and a loss weekly to the state of New South Wales of \$48,000.

Friday, Another of Those Famous Bungalow Apron and House Dress Sales at the Beddeo Clothing Co.

25 Dozen to Be Sold at About Half What You Are Asked to Pay in Ordinary Stores.

Here's a bit of good news that will pack this popular store to capacity next Friday starting at 8 a. m. sharp. We are going to sell 25 dozen well-made, neat-looking house dresses and bungalow aprons. There are several good styles and the variety of gingham patterns will cause you to select three, and want for more, but because of the limited quantity, everyone is obliged to limit the amount to three to a customer. You'll do your friends a good turn to tell them of this big sale and ask them to watch Thursday evening's paper for full details and the starting low price at which they will be sold.

Beddeo Clothing Co., 1417 Douglas Street

Reduce Weight Happily Use famous OIL OF KOREIN, follow directions of KOREIN, (see bottle), become slimmer, healthier, attractive. OIL OF KOREIN! Sold by drug stores, including: Beddeo's Drug Co., Merritt's, United-Druggists, People's Drug Store, Joe Zerkow, Adams-Highly Drug Co., and by druggists everywhere who will supply you with genuine OIL OF KOREIN.

Albert Cahn The SHIRT MAKER Wishes to announce his removal to 213 South 14th St., second floor, where he invites his friends and customers to call and see his spring line of shirtings. To insure prompt delivery orders must be placed early.

OPINIONS DIFFER ON ADVISABILITY OF SELLING SHIPS

Senate Committee Hears Arguments Pro and Con, But Reaches No Decision.

Washington, Feb. 18.—Conflicting opinions as to the advisability of the immediate sale of the 30 former German passenger liners recently offered by the shipping board were presented to the senate commerce committee today by members of the board.

Chairman Payne told the committee that the conditioning of the vessels for passenger service would involve an expenditure of more than \$75,000,000 and offered a resolution approved by three of the four members of the board requesting authority to put the ships on the market. All bids recently received for the purchase of the liners have been rejected, he stated.

Vice Chairman Stevens of the board, on the other hand stated that the vessels should not be sold at this time as their true value had never been worked out. He urged that the vessels be reconditioned before their sale. Estimates of the value of the vessels received by the board, he said, had been made with a depreciation charge of 5 per cent while only 2 1/2 per cent should be thus charged off. He placed the value of the fleet at nearly \$75,000,000.

Opposing the immediate sale of the liners, because of the uncertainty as to their valuation, Mr. Stevens said the public was entitled to know whether the fleet was being offered at fair prices.

It would be a "tremendous mistake" for the United States to sell its war built cargo ships for \$100 a deadweight ton, Wallace Downey, head of a New York shipyard, told the senate commerce committee.

Rail Workers Need Not Fear Any Cut in Wages

(Continued From First Page.)

Washington, dispatching of labor representatives to the capitol to ascertain the exact provision of the measure and to the calling of a conference of officials of the 14 railroad unions together with Samuel Gompers and Frank Morrison, president and secretary, respectively, of the American Federation of Labor.

The labor leaders on learning that an advance in wages was not precluded between March 1 and September 1, under the bill, generally expressed satisfaction with the provision against any reduction of pay during the next six months.

The house fixed Saturday for consideration of the conference report, agreeing to meet an hour earlier than customary so a final vote might be reached before adjournment.

Chairman Cummins of the senate commerce committee announced that the report would be taken up in the senate as soon as it was sent over from the house.

Creates Arbitration Board

Creation of permanent federal arbitration board composed of nine members divided equally among employers, employees and the public and appointed by the president, which the revised bill proposes, was considered by many railroad experts as simplifying solution of wage problems to be dealt with after return of the submission of disputes to the board is compulsory.

President Wilson in replying to the demands of the more than 2,000,000 workers for increased wages, offered submission of the pay request to such a board if provided by law or to a commission which promised to create if legal provision was made.

Suffrage Association Is Finally Disbanded

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delegation attending in Chicago the last convention of the National Women Suffrage association. Dr. Jennie Callias presented an invitation from the Omaha Chamber of Commerce asking Nebraska suffragists to hold their annual meeting for 1920 in Omaha.

Mrs. Charles Dietrich, state president, acknowledged the invitation and will later present it to her executive board. It is anticipated that when the suffrage organization, for which there is no further purpose, goes out of existence, a league of women voters will be formed in Nebraska.

The league, which is nonpolitical, will be a clearing house for political ideas and a school for citizenship. The organization is already on a strong national basis.

President Victim Of Fit of Temper In Lansing's Case

(Continued From First Page.)

which, when pieced together and analyzed in the light of the Wilson mood and temperament, cannot but result in illuminating conclusions. For instance, did Secretary Lansing call the first cabinet meeting after President Wilson took sick? He admits he did, but at least one of the calls for a cabinet meeting—I think it was the first—went out through the medium of the White House offices, and officials there could have stopped it by notifying the president of what was happening. They did nothing of the kind.

An Act of Friends. What was the atmosphere and situation when the first cabinet meeting was called? Congress was restless. Political enemies of the president were circulating stories that he was mentally unable to fulfill the duties of the presidency and were talking about constitutional methods of getting a successor. Newspapers were clamoring to know how the government was functioning, if at all. Members of the cabinet thought it was up to them to do something to bring a public alarm. It was the political and loyal side of the Wilson following trying to meet public criticism in an awkward situation.

The president's friends did not know how sick he was. They knew only that he needed rest and a firm, but not a harsh, treatment. If they could give the appearance of uninterrupted government, they felt they would be doing him a service. So the first cabinet meeting was held. It is true Dr. Grayson came there as the emissary of the president and made it clear that Mr. Wilson was nervous and therefore not altogether pleased with what was happening. He wanted it understood that no action could be legally taken on a question which the president is authorized to act upon by law, unless the president himself approved it.

The cabinet took that as a natural limitation upon them and understood perfectly well what they could and could not do. But it was decided for the sake of appearances as well as for the good that might come out of interdepartmental conference and consultation to continue the meetings. Several of them were held. White House officials pointed to them as proof that the government was functioning and that all was well with the affairs of the republic.

A Bolt from the Blue

Suddenly out of a clear sky comes a letter from President Wilson to Secretary Lansing asking him if it was true that cabinet meetings had been held. Nobody was more surprised than the secretary of state. He had had some differences with the president and had been intending to resign, but he never dreamed that the basis of his retirement would be the calling of cabinet meetings which had been planned as a service and not a disservice. But Mr. Lansing didn't play the part of a little man. He took the rebuke politely and made his exit.

The Wilson administration who had urged him to keep the cabinet meetings going. He could have involved nearly everybody in the president's official family. But since he was made the goat, he accepted his fate without a whimper, trusting that the public might some day understand.

Did the president really remain unaware until last week of the fact that cabinet meetings were being held in the executive offices a few yards from his own sick room? Circumstantial evidence would seem to point to the absurdity of such a conclusion. The newspapers printed references to it again and again. I remember clearly that Attorney General Palmer went to the White House before a certain momentous cabinet meeting on the coal strike and after a brief discussion with the president, told the correspondents later that the government was behind him and Mr. Wilson approved of what had been done. The correspondents recall that Mr. Palmer said something to them of having informed the president of the cabinet situation. But he may not have gone into detail concerning meetings. The president may have gotten the impression that the attorney general was consulting his colleagues in an informal way.

Jealous of Position

It is within the range of possibility that, while Mr. Wilson did know about these conferences, did read about them in the newspapers and did regard them as interdepartmental "consultations," he may have fallen back on fine distinctions in the use of words and failed to regard them as cabinet meetings. Nor did he concern himself about them probably until someone told him they were not informal get-together functions, but formal sessions and that at one of these sessions the question was seriously raised as to whether or not the cabinet should ask the vice president to come and take the place of the president. Maybe Mr. Wilson didn't learn of the latter fact till last week. Gossip like that doesn't always travel fast, but when it did reach Mr. Wilson, he gave vent to a pent-up dissatisfaction with Mr. Lansing's views on the peace treaty and a representative at what he considered a desire to depose the president of the United States.

Personally, I prefer for the present to believe that the president was, for the most part, kept in ignorance of what had been going on around him and that those of his friends who have endeavored to create the impression that he did know what was happening in the outside world said so merely as a political stratagem, one of those unfortunate phases of political life in America, which regards sincerity and frankness as secondary to the machiavellian philosophy that in politics the end justifies the means. Every president has an outer armor which protects him from accusations and at the same time safeguards him against mistakes. The tragedy of the president's fit of temper is that this time nobody dared to say him nay, nobody let him in on the fact that the country had been accepting the cabinet meetings as of his sanction.

Johnson Confirmed

Washington, Feb. 18.—The appointment of Robert Underwood Johnson of New York to be ambassador to Italy was confirmed without opposition by the senate.

To Heal a Cough Take HAYES' HEALING HONEY. See.

GRAIN MEN ARE ASSURED GRONNA BILL IS DEFEATED

Government Wheat Guarantee Will Stand, Say Returning Omaha Exchange Committeemen.

By E. C. SNYDER, Washington Correspondent Omaha Bee.

Washington, Feb. 18.—(Special Telegram.)—The representatives of the Omaha Grain Exchange, W. J. A. Linderholm, E. P. Peck and S. S. Carlsle, who have been in Washington since Monday attending the hearings on the Gronna bill providing for the resolution of the United States Grain corporation and the repeal of the government guarantee on wheat, left for Omaha Wednesday, having left their case on the presentation of their objections to the bill in the form of a brief which was signed by the grain exchanges of Omaha, Kansas City, St. Joseph, St. Louis, Chicago, Minneapolis, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Milwaukee and New York. Mr. Linderholm, who assisted in the preparation of the brief, signed the same for the Omaha Grain Exchange.

This brief contends that the whole industrial and financial structure of the country would be shaken by the passage of the bill. It would only give the appearance of uninterrupted government, they felt they would be doing him a service. So the first cabinet meeting was held. It is true Dr. Grayson came there as the emissary of the president and made it clear that Mr. Wilson was nervous and therefore not altogether pleased with what was happening.

Senator Starts Wrangle

In the progress of the hearing Senator Gronna became incensed with John G. McHugh, secretary of the Minneapolis Grain exchange, because the latter disputed Senator Gronna's assertions. McHugh stated that the amount of surplus wheat in the country, Senator Gronna said he would "bet a month's salary his figures were right."

When McHugh replied that the Chamber of Commerce did not game the meetings, Senator Gronna retorted: "The Minneapolis chamber for 25 years has been the greatest gambling den in the country and is responsible for the organization of the Nonpartisan league in the west and northwest."

Thinks Bill Dead

Mr. Linderholm before leaving for Omaha said that he felt satisfied the bill was practically dead and had so wired the officials of the grain exchange. Grain men, he remarked, would welcome the termination of the fixed price and hope to have the market in shape when that time arrived. One of their strong objections to the bill was that the machinery could not be put in operation to properly function after the termination of the guarantee fixed by law and it was useless, therefore, to unsettle existing conditions. It was Mr. Linderholm's belief that a lot of wheat would be turned over to the grain corporation before it goes out of business, in view of the amount of wheat still in the hands of farmers.

Mr. Linderholm was especially pleased with the treatment accorded the Omaha delegation not only by the members of the agricultural committee, whose eyes have been opened to the serious objections the Gronna measure contains, but by the representatives of other grain exchanges and even the proponents of the bill.

The grain exchange committee made no effort to see Director General Hines of the railroad administration with reference to a withdrawal of the order forbidding the shipment of corn between February 8 and 18 on the ground that the order expired by limitation and any efforts they might have put forward would have been useless.

Further Concessions Are Granted Germany

London, Feb. 18.—Germany has been allowed a concession from the terms of the treaty of Versailles with regard to the speed with which its military forces must be reduced. Premier Lloyd George, it was learned, has notified Dr. Stanner, the German envoy, that the date when its army must be reduced to 200,000 men has been fixed as April 10, while it is allowed until July 10 to bring it down to the 100,000 limit.

Fugitive Cashier Caught

Victoria, B. C., Feb. 18.—Joseph C. Cook, alleged fugitive cashier of the provincial department at Vancouver, has been arrested at Boise, Idaho, according to word received at the attorney general's office today. He is charged with defalcations aggregating \$3,500.

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BUILDING COST OF 1920 ESTIMATED AT \$6,000,000,000

Contractors Told Expenditure Will Continue at Same Rate Until 1926.

Chicago, Feb. 18.—Building operations in the United States during 1920 will total \$6,000,000,000, G. W. Buchholz, secretary of the Associated General Contractors, told the organization here. About \$4,000,000,000 was spent last year on building. He predicted that the \$6,000,000,000 annual expenditure on new construction would continue for at least six years, "until we are caught up with the time lost during the war."

Building costs have risen from 84 to 240 per cent since 1913, according to Franklin F. Miller, New York publisher, who addressed representatives of building trades and construction organizations attending the national conference on concrete house construction.

He attributed this advance to the demand for automobiles and other luxuries, asserting that these had drawn labor from the building industry and raised the cost of labor to such an extent that rentals had gone up in sympathy.

Propitiating Answer Made to Wilson Note

(Continued From First Page.)

spects the general principles of self-determination of the peoples affected were to be put into force. The seizure of Fiume by D'Annunzio, it was suggested, had changed conditions in the Adriatic and the inability or disposition of the Italian government to restore the status quo appeared to place the weight of responsibility for doing so upon the entente powers or the United States. It was realized that none of these was willing to take such a move and consequently other measures to meet the case were considered.

As comment upon this suggestion involved a disclosure of some of the features of the latest entente note, the State department had nothing to say on the subject.

Would Make Note Public

White the department has decided not to make public the president's communication and the council's reply without the consent of France, Great Britain and Italy, it was learned from authoritative sources today the American government looked with favor on publication of the exchanges and had taken steps to ascertain the wishes of the other governments in the matter.

Maytag Week Shows How Electricity Makes Washing Easy Union Outfitting Co.

Demonstration Shows How Little Labor is Required for Washing.

Handsome Maytag Electric Washing Machine is to Be Given Away Free.

At the Maytag Electric Washing Machine Demonstration and Sale which begins at the Union Outfitting Company next Saturday you will learn how a week's washing can be done in an hour at a cost of only a few cents for electricity.

The Maytag Electric is all metal—not a piece of wood in its construction to rot or become water logged. The Maytag cylinder is of pure aluminum and so designed and operated that the hot suds are forced through and through the meshes of every piece of cloth six times with each revolution.

At the close of the Demonstration, Friday evening, February 27, a Maytag Electric will be given away. Come to the store during the demonstration for full particulars.

At the Union Outfitting Company, located out of the High Rent District, no transaction is ever considered complete until the customer is satisfied. And, as always, you make your own terms.

Preserve Your Health

EAT SCHULZE'S BUTTER-NUT BREAD J. T. STEWART MOTOR CO. Distributors Omaha Phone Doug. 138 2048-50-52 Farnam St. Write for book "The First Fifty" Delivered Fresh To Your Dealer Daily

said, was the prejudiced versions of President Wilson's note, which were published in the foreign press. These versions were said to have misinterpreted the president's position.

One thing of importance from the American viewpoint which developed today was that such decisions as are reached by the premiers in their London meeting at which the United States is not represented are all subject to approval at subsequent meetings in Paris, at which an American representative probably will be present.

To Advise Wallace Fully

While this representative will not have plenary powers to accept or reject any decision reached at the Paris meetings, he will at least be able to quickly refer them to the State department thus carrying out the understanding reached in Paris when the American peace commissioners withdrew—their treatment of all questions arising under the peace treaty and armistice were to be referred to the various foreign offices.

It is known that the Paris conference will take up the question of the disposition of Turkey and as all the entente powers are on record as having requested the participation of the United States it is understood that Ambassador Wallace will be fully advised as to developments.

While there is no idea that the American government will consent to accept a mandate of any character, even over Armenia, where the situation is reported to be desperate, the warm interest in this country in the Armenians is so well recognized that the entente powers are believed to be certain to solicit the advice of the United States in making an adjustment of the matter.

Want Notes Made Public

London, Feb. 18.—Criticism for the failure to make public President Wilson's note and the allied reply, as a feature of some of the comments in London papers today while the denial that Viscount Gray and Lord Robert Cecil had influenced the council to modify its reply, is declared to be partly untrue.

The Daily Mail, for instance, says it is an open secret that the country owes a debt of gratitude to Lord Cecil for his activities in the matter and the Times characterizes the denial as "an example of verbal quibbling which inferior intelligences mistake for diplomacy," and maintain that though it may be verbally

true, it conveys and is designed to convey what is untrue. Insisting that publicity of the whole situation is necessary, the Times adds: "We are not going to stand by and have our friendship and relations with America jeopardized by the proceedings of a triumvirate sitting behind closed doors. The American democracy, we imagine, will not be less resolved to assert their rights and stifle this effort at secret diplomacy."

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Is promised great popularity. With these skirts, coats of a plain shade or sweaters and scarfs of harmonizing hue will be worn.

We have grayed plaids that could not offend the most conservative taste, and striking, contrasting harmonies that will delight the admirer of brilliant colors. The showing is pleasingly varied, offering fine wool fabrics in altogether desirable shades. From \$1.50 to \$7.50 yard.

Fabrics—Main Floor

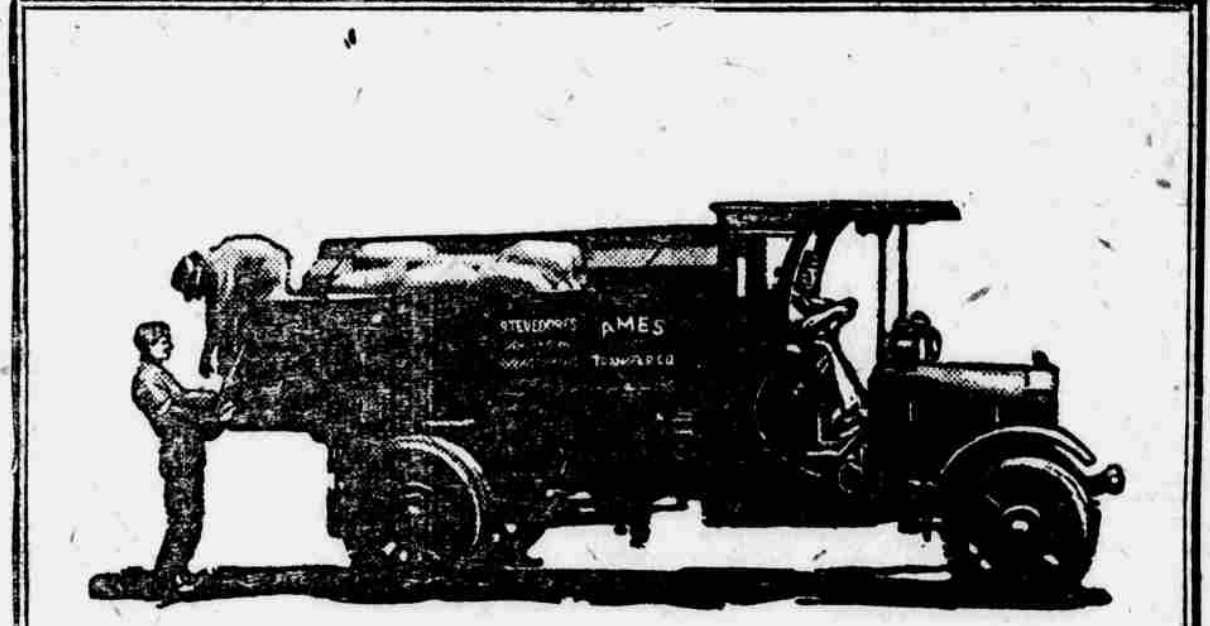
Fine Wool Hose

In the desirable heater mixtures so fashionable for both sport and street wear. Gold, field mouse, brown, red and navy mixtures are priced from \$2.75 to \$4 a pair.

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—Second Floor



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